

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1825.

[NO. 249.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.  
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.  
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.  
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## NATIONAL ROAD.

At a meeting of the citizens of the village of Abbeville, held in the court house on the 10th Feb. 1825, Doctor E. S. Davis was called to the chair, and Col. Alex. Bowie was appointed secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, to take into consideration the propriety of sending a memorial to the President of the U. States, recommending the location of the national road from Washington city to N. Orleans thro' this place.

On motion, it was ordered that the memorial from Salisbury, N. C. and Washington, Geo. on this subject, be read.

A memorial drawn up for the purpose, was then read and adopted.

On motion of Col. Noble, ordered, that the memorial be signed by the chairman and secretary, and transmitted by the next mail to the President.

Also, ordered, that a copy thereof be sent to each of our senators and representatives in Congress; and that the memorial be published.

E. S. DAVIS, Chairman.  
ALEX. BOWIE, Secretary.

To the President of the United States:

The memorial of the citizens of the village of Abbeville, in the state of South-Carolina, respectfully represents;

That while they perfectly agree with the views of the General Government, that "a durable road extending from the seat of government to New-Orleans, uniting the whole of the southern states" will essentially promote the interests of the whole Union, they are deeply impressed with a sense of the great difficulty of selecting the best route for the contemplated road. It appears to them, that the road, "uniting the whole of the southern states" ought to settle the question, whether its direction shall be on the east or on the west side of the Alleghany mountains. To follow a course which should be to the west of that ridge, would bear out of its range the states of North and South-Carolina, and only pass through a small, and as yet, unsettled part of the state of Georgia. To diverge from a straight line between the two fixed points, so as to pass through the capital towns of the three states named, would, in the opinion of your memorialists, unnecessarily increase the distance, render the construction of the road more difficult and expensive, without any corresponding advantages from the route.

If the only purpose of the road was the transportation of the mail, there might be some plausibility in adopting this route. But even in that case, your memorialists think such a direction of the road, even in a national point of view, would be inexpedient. The trifling difference in the expedition with which important political intelligence would be conveyed to the capitals of the southern states, by the route last alluded to and by that now proposed, would be more than compensated by the cheapness of subsistence, and healthiness of the climate, on the route which your memorialists are about to propose.

But other considerations are involved in the construction of such a road. It is intended "to unite the southern states, and to connect them with the centre;" this must be, not merely by facilitating the diffusion of political intelligence, but by increasing the facility of commercial and social intercourse between the several parts of this section of the Union. In a commercial point of view, little would be gained by tracing the road through the capitals of these states; because the country through which it would pass is generally poor and unproductive, while it, in most places, affords more convenient facilities for a commercial intercourse, in a different direction. A better route, in the opinion

of your memorialists, would be to avoid the mountains altogether, by tracing the route so as "to pass near Cumberland and Prince Edward court houses, and by Danville, in Virginia, by Salisbury, in North-Carolina, by Pinckneyville, Laurens court house and by Abbeville, South-Carolina, by Washington and near Greensborough, Eatonton and Monticello, in Georgia, cross the Chatahuchie at Fort Mitchell, and pass a few miles below the junction of the Tombecbee and Alabama rivers to New-Orleans." In a military point of view, your memorialists are convinced this would be by far the most advantageous route. In the event of an invasion by a formidable force, of either of the states of North-Carolina, South-Carolina or Georgia; if a successful assault should be made at any point of the seacoast and a landing effected, it is obvious that it would then be far from impracticable by a bold and vigorous advance, to reach the capitals of those states. In such an event, this great national highway would at once be in the possession, and for some distance, at least, under the control of the enemy. He would intercept our supplies of provisions and munitions of war, and other means of defence; and independent of the immense losses which would be sustained by individuals, very serious expense and loss to the government, would be the inevitable consequence.

But conduct the road through the back country of these states, and no enemy on the face of the earth will have the rash madness to attempt so bold a march in the face of the hardy yeomanry of the frontier districts. In another view, this route will be more advantageous than any other. It will traverse a country on the very borders of the western states, and will afford the easiest and best means of an optional intercourse with the states, east or west of the Alleghany ridge.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully submit to the consideration of the executive, the proposed route, and confidently hope it will, at least, be the subject of examination.

A. BOWIE, Secretary.

## United States Congress.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 19.—The Senate did not sit to day.

Feb. 21.—The bill extending the provisions of the act for the relief of persons engaged in the Seminole war to the companies of Mounted Rangers, commanded by Captains Boyle and McGirth, was read the third time and passed.

On motion, the Senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, "making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year 1825," the same having been reported by the committee on Finance, with amendments.

The first amendment is as follows: "For a Fort at Beaufort, in North Carolina: 30,000 dollars," and "for Forts at Cape Fear, 50,000 dollars."

This amendment was determined in the affirmative, by Yeas and Nays, as follows: Yeas 29, Nays 11.

The other amendment is, to insert at the end of the clause making provision for the preservation of the islands in Boston Harbour, these words: "Provided, That the right of soil of said islands shall be first vested in the United States."

On this amendment, the question was taken and decided in the affirmative.

The last amendment is, "For a school of practice for light artillery, at Fortress Monroe, \$9,940." This amendment was agreed to; and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion, the hour of meeting was fixed at 11 o'clock, and the Senate adjourned.

Feb. 22.—The President communicated the memorial of the Legislature of Ohio, requesting a grant of land to aid the operations of that State, in connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River, by means of Canal Navigation; accompanied by resolutions requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their best exertions to carry into effect the object of the memorial.

Ordered, That it lie on the table and be printed.

The Senate, as in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the purchase of the

Equestrian Portrait of Washington, by Rembrandt Peal.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, moved to amend the bill by filling the blank with 4,500 dollars; which was decided in the affirmative, yeas 20, noes 14.

On the question, "Shall this bill be engrossed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Feb. 23.—The President communicated a report from the Secretary of War, accompanied by an abstract of the rules and regulations for the field exercise and manoeuvres of the Infantry, and the general regulations for the Army, which are observed and practised upon by the Army.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill concerning the levying and collecting taxes in the territories of the United States; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

The engrossed bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 19.—The committee on Elections, made a report on the credentials of Messrs. Call, of Indiana, and Outlaw, of North Carolina; which was laid on the table.

An engrossed bill, entitled "An act concerning Canal vessels and boats," was read a third time.

Mr. Webster, in order to give time for further reflection, and some interchange of views, which might lead to a modification of the bill, more acceptable to all parties, moved that it lie on the table. The motion prevailed and the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Feb. 21.—The committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill directing a discrimination between importations by citizens of the United States, and those on foreign account; which was read twice, and on motion that the bill be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. McLane explained the bill as merely intended to ascertain a statistical fact.

Mr. Webster had no objection to the information which was required to be obtained by this bill, although he had doubts as to the policy of acting upon it.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to day.

The Speaker laid before the House a paper, from the Chief Engineer, containing information called for by the House, on the 16th instant, in relation to delivery of stone for the fortifications on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay; which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

On motion, it was ordered that the standing hour for the meeting of the House should hereafter be 11 o'clock.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of War, transmitting the correspondence between the Department of War and the Governor of Tennessee, in regard to the raising of troops, &c.; which was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 22.—On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of aiding, by a subscription to the stock of a company incorporated by the state of Virginia, for the extension of the turnpike road from the District of Columbia through the town of Winchester, in the said state, to Cumberland, on the river Potomac.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a report from the Commissioners of Land Claims in East Florida; also, copies of two reports from the Commissioners of Land Claims in West Florida; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. J. T. Johnson moved to take up the bill to establish certain post roads, and to discontinue others; but the motion was negatived.

Feb. 23.—The committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize the state of Ohio to cut canals through the public land, and to vest the title of certain lands in said state; which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of State, accompanied by a statement of passengers who arrived in the United States from foreign countries, during the year ending 30th September, 1824; which was laid on the table.

Also, from the same Department, a letter transmitting a return of American seamen, as registered by the Collectors of the Customs in the year 1824; which was laid on the table.

A bill from the Senate, entitled "An act for the relief of the companies of Mounted Rangers, commanded by Captains Boyle and McGirth," was twice read, and referred to the committee of Claims.

A bill from the Senate, to authorize the purchase of an Equestrian Portrait of Gen. Washington, by Rembrandt Peale, was received and read.

Mr. Forsyth moved its indefinite postponement—which motion was carried.

## FORTIFICATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The House then proceeded to consider the Senate's amendments to the appropriation bill for fortifications.

The question being on the first amendment of the Senate, inserting the following:

"For a fort at Beaufort, in N. C. 30,000 dollars."

"For forts at Cape Fear, 50,000 dollars."

Mr. Foot, of Ct., said a few words in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Spaight observed, in support of the amendment, that he was sorry that the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Foot) had thought it his duty to oppose the appropriation. This point was among the first designated for fortifications, and a fort was erected, either during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, or at a period antecedent to it, he did not now recollect. Its importance is such as to claim this attention. Beaufort is a port having a good harbor and affording an inlet of greater depth of water than any other in the state, with the exception of that of Cape Fear. I understand the depth of water to be 18 feet. There is now an inland communication from Norfolk to that port, through the Sound, and when the canal connecting the waters of the Nense and Newport rivers, which is now opening under the authority of the state, shall be completed, a new facility will be given to the inland navigation; and when the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal shall be cut, there will be an inland communication from the Delaware to Beaufort. This place was a rendezvous for the privateers during the war; there they brought their prizes, and goods were conveyed from that point to the North and the South. The occupation of this port by an enemy, in time of war, would be a great annoyance to our commerce. It would cut off the commercial communication of those parts of the Union. Its harbor would be advantageous to them.

It was taken on the amendments from and carried—yeas 82, noes 33.

## DIVERSITY.

Not long since, a certain Quack was addressed by one of his patients as follows:—"Doctor, how is it, that when we eat and drink, the meat is separated from the drink?" "Why, I'll tell you," replied the Quack; "in the neck there are two pipes; one of them is to receive meat, the other drink; at the top of those pipes, is a lid or clapper; and when we drink, it turns back upon the meat pipe." "But, Doctor," said the patient, "it seems to me, that the clapper must play plaguy sharp when we eat pudding and milk!"

On Saturday last, died at Uppingham, aged 74, Peter Roberts. Peter had a great dislike to the fair sex, and would not suffer attendance from them upon any occasion. A few years back he had the misfortune to suffer much pain by a corn upon his toe, and his patience not being quite so great as the pain, he soon despatched the affair altogether, by chopping off the toe with a hatchet! His brother, who died some years ago, and who left him a good sum, was also odd and eccentric. He hit upon a very curious method of saving money; for it is related that he used to work on a Saturday at his trade (that of a cobbler,) and earned as much on that day as would keep him the whole week, whilst the rest of his earnings were entirely reserved, and finally fell into the hands of brother Peter.

Country Chronicle.

## IMPIETY.

In the University of Vienna there was lately a professor of Philosophy named Rembold, who, in his public lectures, had the horrible audacity to accuse our blessed saviour of suicide! The Austrian government could do no less than remove him from his professorship; and in his place was appointed a M. Madalenez; the appointment of the latter caused a riot among the students, who supported Rembold.

## LOOK OUT FOR

Bennet Solomon and Sally Gouger.

A FEW days since, Bennet Solomon left his wife with three small children, in the county of Cabarrus, near to Midgrove, without any apparent earthly support. It is believed, beyond a doubt, that he has seduced a young woman by the name of Sally Gouger, to elope with him, as she has not been seen in this place since Solomon's elopement. Said Solomon is, as to stature, of diminutive size; round face, short neck, light coloured hair, of soft speech, of suspicious look, and down cast countenance when interrogated, and tall complected, had on when he went from here, a blue broadcloth coat, and a red striped plaid cloak, and is extremely fond of a gun; hates to work, but is fond of women, shad-fish and cider. Said Solomon went off in my debt, \$125, or thereabouts, 35 of which was lent money, and \$15 of which was for security money. It is, by some, supposed that he will secrete himself in the county of Montgomery, where his father and some of his relatives live. He personally took care to collect his Miss Sally Gouger's dowry before they left this place. I am not the only sufferer; he owes a great many others in this county. I would be truly thankful to any person that would give me any information by sending a few lines to the Post Office in this place, North Carolina, Cabarrus county, Concord, so that I can find where he has secreted himself; and also thankful to the editors of papers in this state, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, to insert the above, and in so doing they will sympathize with his unfortunate wife and children, and myself, a poor, unfortunate, old man.

JOHN B. SKELTON.

January 26, 1825. 349

## Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Executor.

Dec. 24, 1824. 40

## Notice

IS once more given, to all over-seers of the Stage Road, and the last time it will be given to them; but it has been done so often that it has become perfect to them; but you may all rest yourselves well assured, that you may all look out to pay well for your not keeping the Stage Road in such repair as for the United States mail to be carried. But many will say d— the stage, it's nothing to me; let them get on as they can; I have got this to do, but can put it off longer, till the roads will get better. But this will not do any longer for me. This is warning to over-seers, from Salisbury, in this state, to Mason's Ferry. I wish for a Gentleman that wish the government will be defended at it, &c.

H. HARRISON.

## Clock & Watch Repairing.

In this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Clocks, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months. He likewise will repair all kind of Gold and silver work, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal terms.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1825. 46

## A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MCHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

## STARCH.

1586 TICKETS, AT \$2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gun) is \$500

1 do. \$300 (Family Coach) is 300

1 do. \$250 (Gig) is 250

1 do. \$180 (do.) is 180

1 do. \$130 (do.) is 130

2 do. \$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gun) is 200

2 do. \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160

2 do. \$20 (Bedsteads) is 40

3 do. \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42

2 do. \$12 (Windsor Chairs) is 24

3 do. \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) is 30

1 do. \$8 (Belows top Cradle) is 8

10 do. \$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) is 60

10 do. \$5 (Hats) is 50

1 do. \$4 (Candlestand) is 4

1 do. \$3 (do.) is 3

20 do. \$3 (do.) is 60

500 do. \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) is 600

431 do. \$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c. is 431

793 Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, enclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,

GREEN KENDRICK,

JN. L. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

## Sheriff's Tax Deeds.

DEEDS for land sold by Sheriff for arrears of Taxes, for sale at the "Carolinian" office.



## General Intelligence.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

The British ship *Romney*, arrived at New York from Portsmouth, brings England dates to the middle of January. The price of cotton, it will be seen, not only maintained its ground at the date of the last accounts, but stated to be a shade better;—it has consequently been more lively in market, and may be quoted at 18 1/2 18 1/2 cents.

The cause of the Greeks continued to prosper. Another naval engagement had taken place, which resulted in the destruction of one Egyptian frigate and several transports. Patras was invested by sea and land, and its speedy surrender was anticipated.

The Ottoman Porte had at length determined to evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia.

It would seem that France is not in a very good humor with England for having acknowledged the independence of the South American republics; and it is said that the Russian bear is rather restive on the occasion.

The Turkish government was preparing for another campaign against the Greeks.

France has agreed to keep 22,000 troops in Spain, to secure Ferdinand on his throne a little longer.

**FOREIGN PARAGRAPHS.**  
From late London papers, received at the Office of the Charleston Courier.

**Effect of Imagination.**—A poor woman in England, afflicted to phrenzy at the death of her husband, dreamt that a figure appeared at her bed side, and told her not to repine, she should join him in 48 hours. She mentioned the dream, which became the universal topic of conversation, but was in perfect health at the time, but sickened and died at the hour appointed.

There has been a dispute in Ireland, between two ventriloquists, Mr. Charles and Mr. Alexandre, the former contending that the latter was not himself. A public exhibition took place afterwards, when Mr. Charles was constrained to say, that he believed Mr. Alexandre was Mr. Alexandre.

A Norway pony, or rather a mammoth mouse, only 32 inches high, has been presented to the King of England. He runs up and down stairs like a dog, eats bread and potatoes, drinks beer, and sleeps in the chimney corner.

Mr. Southey has come out in the papers, with a severe commentary on *Lord Byron's Conversations*, lately published.

An unlicensed Apothecary falling in his suit to recover for his medicines, sought to get pay for his phials, which were as unvaluable as the physic.

General Quiroga denies, in the London Standard, the (then) constituted authorities of Spain.

### NORFOLK, FEB. 21.

#### Loss of the U. S. schr. *Ferret*.

Capt. Banks, of the schr. *Princess Ann*, from Havana reports, that the U. S. schr. *Ferret*, Lieut. Comdr. Bell, was captured in a squall on the 10th inst. off Point Yeacos, and eight men were drowned and the vessel lost. The survivors, among whom were all the officers, were taken from the wreck by a schr. formerly the U. S. schr. *Jackall*.

The U. S. schr. *Shark*, Lieut. Comdr. Gallagher, with Com. Warrington on board arrived at Thompson's Island on the 1st inst., and Com. W. had entered upon his duties. It was to execute some order of his, that the *Ferret* had been dispatched, when she met with the melancholy accident noticed above.

**A Degrading Punishment.**—In the ancient German empire such persons as endeavored to sow sedition and disturb the public tranquillity, were condemned to become objects of public notoriety and derision, by carrying a dog upon their shoulders from one great town to another. The Emperors Otto I. and Frederick Barbarossa inflicted this punishment on noblemen of the highest rank.

The Right Rev. Bishop England, of the Catholic Church, has issued a Circular Letter, directing public prayers to be offered up in all the Churches under his jurisdiction on the 4th of March, to beseech the protection of God for the Republic, under the administration of the new President!!  
Chas. Courier.

**Culture of Cotton.**—The Editor was surprised to learn, in conversation last week with several members of Congress of that State, that the culture of Cotton is fast extending in Virginia—That even not far from Richmond some planters are turning their attention to it, and cultivating from twenty to one hundred acres per year thus regarding it as one of their chief staples.

The Albany Argus says, "we have the most unquestionable authority for saying that Governor Clinton has received, from the President elect, the offer of the appointment as Minister to the court of St. James."

## THE NATION'S GUEST.

### RALEIGH, MARCH 4.

On Wednesday morning last, Gen. Lafayette, accompanied by his son George Washington Lafayette, his friend Col. La Vasseur, and the Committee of Reception, left Rodgers's Cross Roads, where he lodged the night preceding, for this city. At Crabtree bridge he was met by Col. Thomas G. Polk's Cavalry, which joined the escort. About half of a mile from town he was received with military honors by the Raleigh Blues, commanded by Capt. John J. S. Ruffin. When the General arrived at the left wing of the company, he alighted from his brouche, and was introduced, by Col. William Polk, to its officers and members, each of whom he took by the hand in the most cordial and affectionate manner. The procession then resumed its march, a national salute at the Capital Square announcing its approach to town, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. reached the Government House, where the Guest was received, and addressed by his Excellency Governor Burton, thus:

**General:** In the name of the people of North Carolina, unanimously expressed through their legitimate organ the Legislature, I bid you welcome to our Capital. At the same time, be assured of the deep and grateful sense entertained by the people of this state, of the value and importance of your services, in obtaining the independence they now enjoy. Hailed as your arrival has been by the plaudits of a nation, and cheered at every turn in your progress through the interior, by the enthusiastic efforts of genius, I am too sensible of my own inability to add any thing new or to do justice to the feelings of those whom I have the honor to represent on the present occasion.

For you, who have ever been animated and swayed by the enlarged and manly principles of rational freedom—whose sacrifices have been beyond all calculation, may I be permitted to say our hearts are filled with respect and veneration; and although, from the local situation of our state, you cannot be received and entertained with that magnificent display of wealth, which is the result of successful commerce, yet will North Carolina yield to none of her sister states, in admiration of your devotion to the cause of liberty, in gratitude for your distinguished services rendered our common country, and lasting esteem for your personal worth.

After returning a suitable reply, and partaking of some refreshments, the General accompanied by the escort, the Governor, Ex-Governor Holmes, Committees of Reception and Arrangement, and a large concourse of citizens, repaired to the Capitol, where Col. Wm. Polk, who served with the General in the Revolutionary War, spoke and made a patriotic reply. He then viewed the statue of Washington, was introduced to the Students of our State University, who had repaired hither for the purpose of paying their respects to the venerable patriot, and reconducted to the Government House, where suitable apartments had been fitted out for his accommodation. At 5 o'clock he attended a Dinner, and, in the evening, a Ball, given by our citizens.

Yesterday morning he received the visits of the citizens generally, and, in the afternoon, took his departure for Fayetteville, escorted by Col. Polk's Cavalry.

Many of our citizens at a distance were deprived of the pleasure of testifying their respects, personally, for this distinguished and patriotic champion of our country's liberties and independence, in consequence of his arriving a day sooner than was anticipated, and the dreadful state of the roads.

Although it was not in our power to receive the General with as much splendor as did our neighbors at the north, we feel assured that, at no place, did he meet with a more cordial and sincere welcome. It would be vain for us, with our feeble pen, even had we the time and space, to attempt to describe the sensations which seemed to pervade the crowd on the occasion. Those who were present only can form an adequate idea of the interesting scene.

In our next, we shall endeavor to give the several Addresses and Toasts; which are now necessarily omitted for want of room.  
Star.

### GEN. LAFAYETTE'S ROUTE.

Extract of a letter from him to a Citizen of Richmond, dated on board the *Potomac Steamboat*, Feb. 24.

"We are on our way to Norfolk, as the first step to our grand Southern and Western Tour. I much regret that it is out of my power to go to the Richmond and Petersburg; But our time is so short; the obligation to be on the 17th June on Bunker's Hill so precise; on this long journey of upwards of five thousand miles there are so few days to rest, that I must depend on the indulgence of my friends and the sense they have of the pleasure I feel in being with them as much as I can. The sandy road we are going to take offers the least chances of being detained."

### WASHINGTON, FEB. 28.

**Presentation of Medals.**—Agreeably to appointment, and in obedience to the resolution of Congress, the President of the United States, on Saturday last, presented to the General Officers named below, the gold Medals voted to them by Resolutions of Congress, passed in the years 1814 and 1818, for gallantry and good conduct, in the battle of Chippewa, Niagara, Erie, Plattsburg, and the Thames, in Upper Canada, during the late war with Great Britain. The delivery of the Medals took place at the Mansion of the President, in the presence of the Secretary of State, of War, and of the Navy, several Members of Congress, Military officers, and many citizens, who attended to witness the ceremony.

The following are the officers to whom Medals were delivered:  
Major General Brown,  
Major General Scott,  
Major General Macomb,  
Major General Harrison,  
Major General Gaines, (through Hon. Mr. Houston.)  
Major General P. B. Porter, (through Hon. Mr. Marvin.)  
Brig. General Miller, (through Hon. Mr. Webster.)

The President accompanied the delivery of each Medal with an appropriate address. The ceremony was full of interest, as it was associated with the recollection of some of the most brilliant events of the late war.

It is matter of regret that General Gaines, who is in the city, was prevented by indisposition from attending and receiving his medal in person.

At the recent Session of the Legislature of Missouri, a bill passed both Houses "to prevent duelling," annexing to that offence the punishment of whipping. This bill the Governor returned, with objections, which appeared to be conclusive, at the same time expressing, in the following terms, his opinion regarding the practice itself:

"I am happy on this occasion to record my utter detestation and abhorrence of duelling. My duty to my God, to my neighbors, and to myself, would compel me, in my private as in my public capacity, to discountenance and put down, if possible, so barbarous and so impious a practice."

The bill thus returned by the Governor, was reconsidered and again passed in the Senate by the requisite majority of two-thirds of that body; but it failed to receive a like majority in the House of Representatives, and therefore has not become a law.

### Messrs GILES and MONROE.

There appeared in the *Enquirer*, a short, time, and violent attack, on the settlement of his accounts as minister to France, England, &c. during the administration of Mr. Jefferson. These charges, it was well understood, proceeded from Mr. Wm. B. Giles, formerly a member of the U. S. senate from this state; and coming from such high authority, attached considerable importance to the charges—so much so, that the subject has been seriously taken up at Washington.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, contains the secret proceedings of the U. S. senate in 1811, on Mr. Monroe being nominated by the President to fill the office of secretary of state, in the room of Mr. Robt Smith, the injunction of secrecy on this subject having been recently taken off by the senate.

By these proceedings, it appears, that immediately on the nomination of Mr. M. Mr. G. then a member of the senate, submitted a resolution calling on the President for a statement of Mr. Monroe's accounts. This resolution was subsequently withdrawn; and on motion of Mr. Giles, the subject was referred to a select committee.

This committee, after a diligent investigation of the matter, reported, that they had examined the accounts of Mr. Monroe, while acting as a foreign minister, and find nothing therein to justify his rejection.

Whereupon the senate unanimously confirmed Mr. Monroe's nomination as secretary of state, Mr. Giles also voting in the affirmative.

We should like to know how Mr. Giles will reconcile his vote in 1811, with his recent heavy denunciation of Mr. Monroe.

**Spirited Conduct.**—Some of the Spanish patriots, last year, took refuge in Tangiers, under the dominion of the emperor of Morocco; the Spanish monarch having demanded that they should be delivered up, the Bashaw of Tangiers refused. The emperor of Morocco thus wrote to the Bashaw:—"Thou hast done well in not giving up the Spaniards; they have taken refuge under our flag, and must be protected."

### WASHINGTON, MARCH 2.

Commodore Porter arrived at his residence at Meridian Hill, near this City, yesterday, from Thompson's Island, by way of Norfolk.  
Act. Intell.

### SEPTEMBER 30, 1824.

#### To the Hon. Lewis Williams.

Dear Sir: Before I abandon you as a reprobate, permit me to address you a few lines, containing further remarks on the difference between us, on public concerns of the most important nature; you state in your letter to me of the 22nd of June, 1824, "I have often congratulated myself that I could number you among my first and firmest friends in the District." I can assure you, sir, nothing but what I believe to be a wilful perversion of the representative trust reposed in you, can produce any change in me; my public interest in you is the same as the interest of every other constituent in the district. If the view I take at present of your policy be correct, you must acknowledge your conduct as a Representative, at least, inconsistent if not reprehensible. In your letter to me of June, 1815, in reply to my letter of the 23d same month, you stated "no one more heartily concurs in your conviction of the baneful effects of party spirit, than I do;" you then shew at some length, the effects it has produced on former Republics; you then set forth the principles of moderation by which you are to be governed as a representative, should you be elected. Before I proceed further, I will observe to you the rule I have long adopted, to regulate me in my suffrage to a representative, which I think you before knew. That, should I give my suffrage to any man, even to my nearest and dearest friend, to be my representative, and should he abuse that representative trust by assuming prerogatives not delegated, by aiding the passage of any law, resolution, or any other act which will, either directly or indirectly, change or alter the privileges of any portion of the citizens of the state, or of the United States, from their proper constitutional direction, will never after receive my suffrage to fill the same place of trust.

Sir, I now proceed to show you inconsistent with principles you professed at your outset. In your letter to me 28th May, 1816, you state "It is well known to most of my friends that I have been always opposed to caucuses. When in Raleigh at the legislature, I resisted them with all my strength; I have uniformly opposed the caucuses at Washington." Now, sir, please reconcile those declarations with the declarations made by you publicly, at Captain Howard's muster-ground, on the 27th of July, 1824; "Representatives in Congress have as good right to meet together, to consult who should be the most proper person to recommend to the people for President, as the members of the Bible Society, Agricultural Society, or any other society, had to discuss any measure to be adopted by them;" and that "what was now called caucuses, was formerly called meetings of citizens was first given to such meetings by John Q. Adams, resembling other high toned expressions of his." Next, I will notice some passages in your circular of April 17th, 1824, which I did not see, until after my letter to you of June last, and was surprised to see the change that had taken place in your principles, confirmed by such evidence. The sophistry contained in that part of your circular which treats on the subject of the new tariff, exceeds, if possible, the reasoning set forth by you at Capt. Howard's muster-ground, as afore stated; you have arrayed that part of your address in false colors, to persuade the people of the south that their brethren of the north and west, are combined against their interests in the passage of such a law; when the fact is, the passage of the tariff law, in 1816, was a regular substitute to the former mode of taxing imports, and the law passed at last session of Congress, is nothing more than a further modification or extension of the same principle, which has existed eight years, without any reasonable objection. You have stated in a former circular, that you "would tax imports to the utmost farthing, for revenue;" and what more reasonable, when revenue derived from other sources is diminishing; it should be increased from imports, and that the advocate of such law, intended exclusion, excise, or still tax, &c. are too chimerical to deserve notice. Such taxation would operate as much to the disadvantage of northern, or western citizens, as it would to the southern.

The American people should live like brothers, every one regarding and promoting the true interest of the whole community, to do as they would be done by, being placed in the same situation and circumstances, which others are necessarily placed in; and any publications which have a tendency to excite sectional prejudice, should be carefully avoided; and false alarms given by men placed in public confidence, to one professional part of the community, that another part of the community whose occupations are different, are endeavoring to do them an injury, is truly reprehensible; and to say or write any thing about the prostration of any of the just interests of any part of the community, under the protection of the free and peaceful government of the United States, better becomes a starved European mechanic in his own country, than the moderate representative of the citizens of the 13th Congressional district

of the state of North Carolina in the Congress of the United States. I will now notice the electioneering paragraph of your circular; you extol the qualifications of Mr. Crawford, as the only suitable man for the next president; in a most supererogatory degree, without noticing the qualifications of any other candidate: had you acted as an honest representative, believing that the citizens of your district needed information from you on this subject, as their public servant, you would have given them impartial information, who were all the candidates for the presidency, and what were all their just claims or qualifications to such office. If Mr. Crawford be "unassuming," of course a modest man, his sensibility would be much hurt, did he only know what his professed friends (not the people, but the servants of the people) are doing for him, he would, at least, blush to see his good qualities hawked up and down from muster-ground to muster-ground, like a bag of chestnuts or toys for children.

Those who profess to know something about Mr. Crawford's political experience, will tell you that his pretensions to the presidency eight years ago, were something like assuming; but let the qualifications of Mr. Crawford be what they would at that time, or at this time, his caucus pedlars, by their officiousness, have done him no service and themselves no credit, in the estimation of the public. Therefore, should not all representatives of the people, who cannot be satisfied with doing their duty as delegates, by confining themselves within their constitutional limits, be dismissed as dangerous to the liberty of the people? The institutions of our government are so wisely framed, that the people possess and exercise all power; and it is as much out of the province of a representative of the people to assume any power not delegated, as it would be for the president of the United States to assume the government of a foreign nation. Respectfully,

#### A. CONSTITUENT.

P. S. As you have not taken any notice of the interrogatories on the same subject, by me to you in my last letters, in your reply to them, I deem it necessary to make this communication public, as to that tribunal you will certainly appeal for justification of your conduct, if you have acted upright as a representative. A C.

#### FEBRUARY 3, 1825.

**Fellow-Citizen:** When I addressed the Constituent's letter "to the Hon. Lewis Williams," it was not my intention to appear again before the public as a writer, in any name, either real or fictitious. Two reasons induce me again to take up my pen. The first reason is, a typographical error took place in the publication of the above letter, and it should be corrected. The second reason is, by some means I am named as the writer of the above letter, and have been charged with doing it from prejudice, and not from principle. The charge of prejudice I submit to a candid public for a decision; and do pledge my veracity, that the quotations from Mr. Williams' letters and public declarations, as stated in the above letter as now published, are fairly stated; and in the course of the following observations expect to satisfy the candid reader that Mr. Williams, with many others, are not worthy public confidence reposed in them as representatives. If Mr. Williams can convince you on constitutional principles, that it was proper in him to oppose caucus nominations, at one time, with all his "strength," and at another time to support them with all his eloquence, I am ready to submit to the above charge. Judge of his motives from a statement Mr. Williams makes in one of his letters now before me. "I expostulated with the members from North Carolina, and told them it was better to resolve upon supporting Mr. Crawford for president at all hazards." Read and make your inferences from such declarations. Before I proceed, let me refer to a rule, by which we should be governed in all our decisions; without rules, and them strictly observed, there can be no just government. Take the holy scriptures in your right hand, the book of constitutions in your left hand, then appeal to HIM who holds the sceptre of universal dominion, who has promised to give wisdom to those that seek it, and discretion to the wise, that you will be directed by those rules in all your concerns, both religious, civil, and political. Then proceed to try all controversies and opinions of men, as those controversies or opinions may concern your interests, and what is not expressly or fairly implied in the above rules as a directory, for our own safety, and the safety of the community at large, discretion forbids to meddle with, either as citizens, or as Legislators. The book you hold in your right hand, contains the true principles on which all moral and just government is founded. The book you hold in your left hand, points out to you, in so many words, the form of your political government, and to whom the powers of government belong, and how conferred, and to whom conferred, and also when conferred, makes ample provision to prevent the abuse of such powers, by confounding one delegated power with another, therefore, keeps



them separate and distinct. When we condescend to be guided by the above rules, no one will deny there exists much error in the management of political concerns, by the representatives of the people, either from mistake, by using powers not delegated, or from motives of disregard to the supreme rule itself; which if we abandon in any respect, we then are too apt to resort to expedients to supply its place, which are sanctioned by no law; by doing which, we disseminate principles calculated to destroy all just government. The presidential election has caused much unnecessary agitation in the public mind, for more than twelve months past; the respectability of the several candidates for that all important gift of the people, has called forth the attention of their particular advocates, in some manner, so as to invite public patronage to the support of their respective candidates; and so far as the rules you hold in your hands authorize those advocates to exercise those privileges, there can be no just objection. But when you fairly examine the constitution, I think you will readily agree with me, that Representatives in Congress should, of all others, be the most delicate in giving any control to the public mind on the subject of the presidential election, as the final decision of that important question may come before them. I think you will also agree with me, that the intention of the Federal Constitution, in the appointment of electors to elect president and vice president, and directing that those electors should be elected from citizens, neither officers nor representatives in government, was, that the people might safely depend on them to make a choice for them from the several candidates, being elected by the people for that express purpose; such opinion is perfectly consistent with the nature of the American government and its Republican institutions, and by observing this mode we do not confound one delegated power with another, nor submit such power to the control of any other power not expressly provided by the constitution. When the electors fail to elect a president, Representatives in Congress next have the right and not before. All attempts by legislative acts to control the people to the particular choice of an individual for president, and the election of the people to the same choice, before the time the election comes on, is, certainly, a perversion of every just principle of legislation. All those representatives of the people who indulge in the exercise of powers not delegated, are countenancing principles, which if persisted in, will finally subvert the American government. Therefore, fellow-citizens, when you go to the places of election, go with those books in your hands, and a well digested store of their principles in your head, resolved to be guided thereby, at all times, in all places, and in all events; then will your representatives be selected from those of your fellow-citizens who will be disposed to honor you, to honor and respect your government; and, in so doing, they will do honor to themselves. Then our laws which emanate from the constitution will soon resume their former plainness and simplicity, and all those resolves of representatives founded on design, to mislead you, and clothed in obscurity, attended with a dazzling host of false expedients, to prevent you from seeing the imposition intended, will soon disappear; or rather only appear on record as evidence of such corruption. Know your privileges, and esteem them as sacred; they were purchased for you at the price of blood; suffer not designing men to take them out of your hands, either directly or indirectly. Though such privation may not be attended with any serious consequences, yet those who thus invade your rights imperceptibly, will at length tie you to their chariot wheel, and compel you to obey them as absolute sovereigns; then you will see faction rise against faction, our once happy land will then be drenched in blood. Blood was the price of liberty; blood then will be the price of bondage. Let us then seek that knowledge carefully, which is best calculated to preserve us and our posterity from such misery, and our government from impending ruin. Recollect that knowledge and virtue are inseparable.

Respectfully,  
JOHN MOORE.

David Shriver, Jr. has been appointed, by the President, to be one of the Board of Internal Improvement, which it is understood, will move on to the location of the great Road from this City to New Orleans, about the middle of this month. Mr. Shriver's long experience and high character as a Civil Engineer, point him out as a person peculiarly qualified for this duty, and cannot fail to render the appointment highly acceptable to the Public.

There had been applications made to the New-York Legislature, up to the 9th inst. for 22 Banks, 28 Fire Insurance Companies—a number of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, and for about 40 Canals. Many more applications are yet to be presented—Among them, were 10 or 11 Banks, and about 6 Insurance Companies.



### Salisbury, March 15, 1825.

The communication signed "Congressman Incog," is on file. Previous selections exclude it from this week's paper; it shall, however, have a place in our next, notwithstanding it "comes in rather a questionable shape."

### YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The manuscript of a pamphlet, intended to be published during this season, giving a full and faithful account of all the transactions of the above-named company, is now at our office. The work will be printed sometime during the summer; and it is intended, we believe, to furnish each subscriber with a copy.

### NATIONAL ROAD.

It is stated, in a letter from Washington to the editor of the Winchester Republican, that Mr. Calhoun had ordered the survey of the different routes for the National Road from Washington City to New-Orleans, to commence on the 4th or 5th of March inst. It is not known which route will be surveyed first.

### SPONTANEOUS IGNITION.

A few days since, a gentleman of this place, on going into his meadow in the morning, discovered that three stacks of Hay, standing contiguous to each other, were burnt to the ground. On examination, he could find no traces of any human being having been there, to kindle the fire. He mentioned the circumstance to the inhabitants of the town generally; some of whom, having previously witnessed similar occurrences, immediately concluded that the fire which consumed the hay, was self-generated in the stacks. The gentleman owning the hay, and a majority of his neighbors, are, however, incredulous on this point; and still believe that some vile incendiary is the author of the mischief.

We have applied the term *spontaneous ignition*, to this phenomenon; the term, however, is arbitrary with us. We should feel under obligations to any gentleman, who would furnish us with an elucidation of the subject.

### Punctuality is the SOUL of Business.

On our last page, will be found some well-written original strictures "on punctuality in the performance of pecuniary engagements." We here take notice of them, that they may be more generally read, than they otherwise might be. All who are, or have been, sufferers by the non-exercise of the virtue of punctuality, (and among them we are unfortunately cast) must feel and acknowledge the truth and honesty of the strictures of "Honestus;" and those who are strangers to the virtue above named, must feel, and feel, if they won't acknowledge, their force.

**Murder.**—The Camden (S. C.) paper, of the 26th ult. contains an account of the murder of Mrs. Stuckey, of Sumpter district, in that state, by her negro servant girl. Mr. Stuckey, the husband of Mrs. S. was absent attending the deceased's sick grandmother, when the murder was perpetrated. Mrs. S. was lying on her bed, early in the evening, taking a little repose after having attended for some time the sick bed of her grandmother, when the servant went into the room, struck her mistress on the head, and cut her throat; there was at the time, an infant child in the bed. The servant was taken into custody, tried, convicted, and was to have been executed on the 27th ult.

**New Senators.**—The Senate of the United States is summoned to meet on the 4th March to ratify or reject the appointments to be made by the new President. Ten new Senators, who it is thought bring an accession of talent to that eminent body, will take their seats at that time, to wit:

- Gen. Wm. Marks, from Pennsylvania, vice Walter Lowrie.
  - Judge Ambrose Spencer, from New York, vice Rufus King.
  - John Rowan, from Kentucky, vice Isham Talbot.
  - Wm. H. Harrison, from Ohio, vice Ethan A. Brown.
  - Wm. Hendricks, from Indiana, vice Waller Taylor.
  - Judge Berrien, from Georgia, vice Mr. Elliott.
  - Jeremiah Mason, from New Hampshire, vice Mr. Parrott.
  - Dr. Henry Chambers, from Alabama, vice Mr. Kelly. [The other two not re-collected.]
- The appointment of Governor Barbour to the Department of War, which seems to be a fact certain, leaves a vacancy in the Virginia Representation. It is to be regretted, that there should be a vacancy at such a time.

At no period perhaps, has the Senate been so powerful in talent. Berrien, Rowan, Spencer, Mason, are men celebrated for intellect, and great Debaters. It is remarkable, that like our Senator, Mr. Tazewell, they have all at some time been suspected of federalism. Things have certainly turned round strangely. We are either just getting drunk or just getting sober. We wish the first may not be the case.

Petersburg Repub.

**Exhibition of Manufactures.**—The Rotunda of the Capitol yesterday presented a very interesting subject of examination and reflection to the Members of Congress, and all other persons at the Seat of Government, in the samples of the manufactures of the United States, which were presented there for exhibition. It is not our intention, at present, to attempt to give an account of the articles exhibited. That shall be done hereafter. It is sufficient, for the present, to say, that the manufactured articles exhibit a state of perfection, far beyond the general knowledge or belief, and worthy of all praise. The articles were all so excellent, that it would be difficult to say which were most admired: the woollen cloths, flannels, blankets, and iron work, such as coal grates, &c. seemed to attract the most general attention. Nat. Intel. Feb. 23.

Concurring accounts agree, that Mr. Adams' administration will be composed of the following gentlemen:

- Henry Clay of Kentucky, Secretary of State.
- Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.
- James Barbour, of Virginia, Secretary of War.
- Sam'l L. Southard, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.
- William Wirt, of Virginia, Attorney General.
- John M'Lean, of Ohio, Postmaster General.

### WILMINGTON, FEB. 23.

**Dreadful Accident.**—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night last, the British brig General Brock, (of Liverpool,) Captain Whitlaw, was discovered to be on fire, in the after part of the hold. The persons on board had retired to their births; and the flames spread with such rapidity, that those who saved themselves, in the boat, had not time to secure any of their clothing, or even to provide themselves with arms. Three men are missing, and it is feared they were either suffocated or drowned. The General Brock laid about 12 miles below the town, completing her cargo; and had on board 200 bales of cotton and 900 barrels of turpentine; Captain Whitlaw was in town at the time of the accident.

The last accounts we had from the brig yesterday morning, was, that she had burnt down to the water; and that a lighter was endeavoring to save all the articles she could. Recorder.

### SAVANNAH, FEB. 21.

**Indian Treaties Concluded.**—We have the pleasure of announcing the conclusion of a treaty with the Creek Indians in this state. The cession to the state is said to embrace all their land, except about fifty quantity of land is also said to amount to between four and five millions of acres, one-third of which is stated to be good land. The price given is \$400,000, and an equal quantity land west of Mississippi, to which the Indians are to remove in eighteen months. We congratulate our fellow citizens on this desirable event, not only on account of the actual benefit to the state, but as the settlement of an account between it and the United States, which has given rise to some irritation. The following is the letter from the United States Commissioners, to the Governor of this State, communicating the intelligence. [Letter omitted.]—Georgian.

### INDIAN TREATIES.

The National Intelligencer contains two Indian treaties, recently ratified by the Senate of the U. S. and which embrace the cession of a large body of land, five millions of which belonged to the Choctaws, and two millions to the Quapaws, the two tribes with whom the treaties were negotiated. A part of these lands, it is understood, will be surveyed in the course of the ensuing season, and probably brought into market within a year.

Petersburg Repub.

### CHARLESTON, FEB. 21.

Upland cotton has evidently receded in value during the last week. The fervor of speculation having cooled down the lower qualities are dull, and will not now command an advance of 1 cent per lb. on the rates which were established before the late advance. The finer descriptions are better maintained and even more than our extreme quotations has been obtained. Every description of long staple Cotton remains without much demand.

We perceive by an article in the New-Orleans papers of the 31st ult. that the Legislature had fixed upon Donaldsonville as the future Seat of Government of the state of Louisiana.

### DEATH.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 24th ult. Mrs. Mary Greer, consort of Alexander Greer, Esq. in the 45th year of her age. A spurious peripneumony, and an inflammation of the spleen, attended with various other symptoms and circumstances of a serious character, in a few days closed the sufferings of this excellent woman.

Very suddenly, in Hillsborough, a few days since, Mrs. Elizabeth Heartt, consort of Mr. Dennis Heartt, Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder.

### FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, March 3.

Cotton, 15 a 16; flour, fine, 4 1/2 a 4 3/4; superfine, 4 3/4 a 5; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32 1/2 a 34; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 6 a 7; salt, Turke Island, 65 75 per bush.; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10 1/2; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 20; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90 a 92 1/2; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 1/2 a 3 3/4; manufactured, 3 a 20 pr. cwt.

No alteration in the price of Cotton since our last publication.

### EXCHANGE.

Bills on New York at 60 days, 1 a 1 1/2 per cent.

Short sight, 2 1/2 a 3 per cent. pr.

### CHARLESTON PRICES, Feb. 25.

Cotton, S. Island, 30 to 50, stained do. 14 to 20; Maine and Santee, 26 to 30; short staple, 15 a 19 ct.; Whiskey 26 a 28; Bacon, 6 ct.; Hams, 9 a 10; Lard, 8 1/2 a 9; Haggling, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 a 23; Coffee Prime Green, 18 a 12; Inf. to good, 14 a 17. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 1 a 1 1/2 per cent. dis. Georgia Bank Bills, 1 a 1 1/2 per cent. dis.

### By Saturday's Mail.

By this day's mail, we received no papers north of Raleigh. We had flattered ourselves with the hope of getting the particulars of the inauguration of the new President, by this mail; but we are disappointed; we have no papers, and, consequently, no news.

### CHERAW, MARCH 4.

Cotton—This article still firmly maintains the prices quoted in our last. Very prime would command 17 1/2 cents.

The 13 States which voted for J. Q. Adams, for President, have 115 representatives in Congress; the seven which voted for Gen. Jackson have 58, and the four which voted for W. H. Crawford 44. [So says the Cheraw Intelligencer—and we can't contradict him, because we have no time to examine.]

Gibraltar Papers to December 30, have been received at Boston. They state that beyond doubt the inquiry is to be re-established in Spain, a decree being prepared for the purpose, and only awaiting the king's signature. A central inquiry is to be established at Madrid, for the revision of all judgments pronounced by the other inquisitorial tribunals. The archbishops of Toledo and Santiago are to be at its head. The cabinet of Madrid is constantly for moderate measures, and Mr. Calomarde for violence. At Vich two hundred families had suffered by the arrests and condemnations. The treasury is exhausted; and yet another expedition to South America is talked of, to facilitate which the expenses incurred are to have preference at the treasury over every other claim, and one third of all receipts are appropriated for that purpose.

### COTTON.

Extract of a letter received by the ship Hannah, arrived at Charleston.

### LIVERPOOL, JAN. 11.

"We wrote you on the 5th, and have now only to inform you, that the sales of last week were 30,000 bales, at prices fully supporting the advance given of 1d, on the publication of our Stocks—say Uplands, 9 a 11 1/2d, for old Cottons, and 8 a 10d. for new. There are none in the market at present worth 11 1/2d. except some of Wade Hampton's, and that price has been offered for them. There are 700 bales new cotton just arrived from Virginia, which are very good, and valued at 11 1/2. In Sea Islands, the prices are also fully supported, say 18d to 2s. 3d."

**Naval Movements.**—A letter from an officer of the U. S. brig Spark, states that vessel to be on the eve of sailing from Norfolk, with secret instructions, her destination being known only to the Captain. This fact, together with the orders transmitted to our naval stations, for the equipment of our ships of war, lead strongly to the belief that the recent despatches from Spain are of somewhat an offensive character to this Government.

Chas. Courier.

The Gun at Castle Garden, (N. Y.) which announced the result of the Presidential election, was taken from Spain by France—from France by England—and from England by America.

A man and his wife have been indicted for starving an illegitimate child to death, Sanberton, (N. H.) The father being holden for the support of the child, took it to his house to maintain, where it was treated with that neglect which soon caused its death.

### NEW-YORK, FEB. 23.

**Sudden Death.**—On Monday, a decent looking man, in a plaid cloak, aged about 40, fell down in the Park, and being taken up and carried into Alderman Thorp's, expired before medical relief could be obtained. The name of J. Huntress was written on his clothes.

### Wanted,

200 bushels of Oats, delivered at White Hall, N. C. nine miles south-west of Charlotte, for which 35 cents per bushel will be given by DAN'L GALLANT. March 7, 1825.

### Mansion Hotel.

### FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE subscriber having leased this Establishment, formerly in the occupancy of Capt. Taber, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his thanks to the Public and the Citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received; and, in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assure them that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted to comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; super-added are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlors by Travelling Families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated spots, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of country Merchants and Planters to call; it is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and Market afford; his Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26, 1825.

### A CARD.

I have pleasure in stating that the Mansion Hotel, in this town, has undergone a thorough purification, and is reoccupied by Mr. Jordan. The public may rest satisfied that there is no danger of contracting the contagion of the late epidemic disease either at the Hotel or any other place in Fayetteville.

BENJ. ROBINSON, Health Officer.

Fayetteville, Feb. 23, 1825.

### Notice.

THE subscriber (in pursuance and by virtue of a deed of trust to him executed by Jas. McRee, sen. of the county of Iredeell, and state of North-Carolina) will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 12th of April next, at the residence of the said James McRee, the following property, viz:

The tract of land on which James McRee now lives, lying in the lower part of Iredeell county, on the head waters of Rocky river, which contains from 350 to 400 acres; this land is of as good quality as any in that section of the country, with a great quantity of first rate meadow land; 12 or 15 acres of which is cleared and in good condition. The whole of the cleared land is under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises an excellent dwelling house and out houses of all kinds in good repair. It is situated in a healthy section of the country, is well watered and would no doubt (if properly cultivated) as supply repay the farmer for his labor as any other place in our country.

Also, 10 or 12 very valuable Negroes, consisting of men, women and children; Household and Kitchen Furniture; a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; library of very valuable Books; two good Stills and vessels, &c. &c.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

WM. HARGRAVE, Trustee.

Iredeell co. N. C. March 12, 1825.

any of the above property can do so at private sale, by making application to the subscriber.

W. H. Trustee.

### Wanted,

A SMART, active young man, to attend to a store. One who has had some experience would be preferred. A knowledge of book-keeping, and the most satisfactory recommendations as to character, will be required.

S. F. PATTERSON & Co.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 25th, 1825.

### The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th inst. The settlement of the affairs devolves on Charles F. V. Reeve, to whom all persons indebted to the late firm of BRIDGWOOD & REEVE, will make payment.

THOMAS BRIDGWOOD,  
CHARLES F. V. REEVE.

THE China, Glass and Earthen-Ware business, will be continued by CHARLES F. V. REEVE, on his own account, at his store, No 281 King-Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, who has received, by recent arrivals from Europe, 650 packages Liverpool and French Ware.

IN STORE.

90 cases New-York manufactured gilt and mahogany framed Looking Glasses.

Also, a general and extensive assortment of the most fashionable and improved patterns of Coach-work, China, Glass-Ware, &c. suitable for town and country trade, which are now offered to the public on the most liberal terms.

Country orders repacked safely, and at the shortest notice.

Charleston, January 10. Smt53

### 20 Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. a negro man named Sam, near 30 years of age, yellow complexion, common size, slim and straight made, large eyes, aquiline nose, by trade a blacksmith; has forged papers, which he will use for passes; he was born and raised in Virginia, and it is believed he will aim to return to his native place, somewhere near Richmond, in Virginia. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of him to me in this place, or for his confinement in any goal, and information forwarded, so that I can obtain possession of him.

SAM'L W. YONGUE.

Wilmington, S. C. Feb. 29, 1825.

### Run Away

FROM the subscriber on the 1st of January last, a negro man, 27 years old next April, yellow complexion, long straight nose, peeks up in his forehead, very hollow-dented; a straight well built fellow; had on a fine green broad-cloth close-buttoned coat, a full'd cloth surtout-coat, a store-checked pair of pantaloons, a black fur hat, and a fine shirt. He had in his possession a forged pass. Any person apprehending said negro, so that I get him, shall have twenty-five dollars reward.

WILLIAM RIDGE.

February 26, 1825.



## The Muse.

FROM THE SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER.

Hark! a soft voice of mercy floats  
Along the evening air;  
It breathes into the troubled soul,  
And banishes despair.

It points to joys of heav'nly birth,  
And pleasures yet to come;  
Lifts our affections to the skies,  
The wanderer's only home.

Religion! 'tis thy soothing voice,  
That speaks of sins forgiven;  
Revives the heart by grief oppress'd,  
And lights the path to heaven. M. B. S.

The following good natured lines were received by the printer of a village newspaper, enclosed in an article for publication:

Permit a giddy, trifling girl,  
For once to fill your poet's corner;  
She cares not how the critics snarl,  
Or beau or macaronies scorn her;  
She longs in print her lines to see;  
Oblige her (sure you can't refuse it);  
And if you find her out—your fee  
Shall be, to kiss her—if you choose it.

## Original Communication.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: I noticed in your paper some time ago, an excellent essay, "on punctuality in fulfilling pecuniary engagements." Since I read that communication, I have reflected considerably on the subject. Punctuality has justly been designated the "soul of commerce," the key by which you may at all times gain easy access to your neighbors' treasures; and the sure way to reputation, wealth, and honor. But the want of punctuality, though of late years a common evil, is one of no ordinary magnitude. The rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, feel, in a greater or less degree, its unhappy effects. It is however peculiarly embarrassing to a numerous and highly useful class of citizens, whose debts, taken separately, are small, but they amount in the aggregate to a handsome sum. To the industry and ingenuity of this class of persons, the man of affluence, and the man of genius, are often indebted for many articles of workmanship, which contribute to their comfort, their convenience, or elegant accommodation. Who does not daily experience much advantage from the labors of the shoemaker, the tailor, the cabinet-maker, and the blacksmith? Of some, it is especially true, that we demand work fashionable and durable, and yet in many instances, the articles on which they have employed their utmost skill, are laid aside as unfit for use, long before the day of payment arrives. This too it may be, when an early payment was expected and needed, and when a failure was productive of very serious inconvenience. How then does it happen, that persons of a friendly disposition, and it may be of competent means, as well as others, are not unfrequently negligent in discharging their small debts? It is, I imagine, to be attributed to an unfortunate habit of deferring to a future day, those small transactions which might early be attended to, as they severally occur, but which, if neglected, in process of time, swell to formidable dimensions. It is not an unusual thing, that a debt, originally two, three, or four dollars, is augmented by numerous additions of small sums, till it amounts to one or two hundred dollars. Thus multiplied and augmented to twenty or thirty times its original amount, it becomes a valuable object both to the creditor and debtor. Perhaps it occasions an expensive law suit, or a breach of friendship. In this way the intercourse between man and man, is interrupted or embittered, by neglecting to discharge a trifling debt of only a few dollars.

May I, Mr. Editor, be permitted to remark, that in my cogitations, I could not help thinking of you. Perhaps you publish weekly 1000 papers. In the course of a year, 500 subscribers make payment; leaving from \$1500 to \$2000, still due in sums not exceeding 3 or 4 dollars each. Viewed in their separate items, how inconsiderable! Who regards so trifling a sum? But taken collectively, they amount nearly, or quite, to 2000 dollars—a handsome sum indeed for these hard times; equal to the salary of the Governor of North-Carolina! How important, then, that every person should once a year pay all his small debts. By this means, the pockets of many industrious and useful artisans, and, if I do not mistake, even of some reputable professional gentlemen,

will be replenished with money, their countenances enlivened, numerous disappointments and perplexities avoided, and the sum of human happiness greatly increased: There would be more good feeling, or fraternal affection in neighborhoods, more activity in society and more confidence between man and man. The punctual payment of small debts is an object not beneath the attention of a philosopher, the statesman, the philanthropist, or the christian.

But the want of punctuality in fulfilling pecuniary engagements, gives, perhaps, the most trouble to men who calculate themselves to be always punctual to their promise. Their reasonable expectations are often disappointed. But in order not to disappoint others, they borrow for a short and specified time. At the stipulated period, no money comes: still determined to maintain their character for punctuality, they have recourse to the same expedient again and again. And well they may, for character is worth more than money.

Men of punctuality, moreover, experience inconvenience in another way. They must pay their Tailor; their Shoemaker, their Merchant or their Physician, as high a price as that with which others are charged, who seldom or never make payment. Negligent paymasters unavoidably contribute to enhance the price of every species of mechanical labor, of professional service, of every production, whether domestic or foreign, which is made an article of commerce. Prompt payments and small gains, tardy payments and large profits, (nominally so) generally go together. The one gives activity and cheerfulness to society; the other encourages idleness, generates melancholy, and sometimes terminates in insanity, or suicide. It is time the eyes of the community were open on this subject. Then might an important reformation be easily effected; a reformation which, though, beginning with the humbler virtues, might not end there; but proceed to those of more difficult attainment; and of happier influence on the character of the professor, and on the community at large.

## HONESTY.

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.  
LIFE OF AN EDITOR.

species of correspondents, who, under the pretence of giving advice, are the most abominable, saucy, and impudent fellows in the world, and who modestly give their crude suggestions as infallible axioms, which if you do not obey, you must lose their invaluable friendship and support. Thus, one will tell you, "your papers are supportably dull, and he can't read it unless it contains an account of all the prize fights, and other occurrences in the sporting world;" another declares that "if you pollute your columns with such trash, he will cease to take your journal." One correspondent thinks your paper of too literary a cast, and wishes you to give a little more variety, and now and then to pop in a few remarkable and horrid accidents—or a bloody murder; "those are the things," says he, "to make it sell." A second says, that you "fill your paper with a collection of stories only fit for old women—and begs to have a luminous critique on the various works of taste and imagination as they appear." Mr. Dismal says, the paper is "too dull;" whilst Miss Prude thinks, "it has not a sufficiently serious turn." Miss Languish begs for "a little more poetry," and hopes "you will let it be all about love;" whilst Farmer Giles writes to you, "to leave out all that stuff of poetics, and put in more about the price of corn, and such like." A sentimental young lady, who signs herself Flirtilla, begs that you "will put in all the pretty love stories you can pick up," whilst a maiden aunt says, "you ought not to suffer the word love to appear in print." Thus every man wishes his own particular taste to be gratified, without any regard to his neighbor's; and the only way in which an editor can act, is to disregard all such partial solicitations, and to keep on the even tenor of his way, without paying any respect to the confined views of his correspondents.

At a village near Cambridge, Eng. Mrs. M—, who keeps the post office, is likewise a *didwife*, in considerable practice. A Cantab passing that way, wrote with a diamond on the front pane of glass—"Ladies and letters safely delivered."

A good one.—A merchant in Pearl-street was beset a few days since, by a beggar, for alms: who, after hearing a statement of infirmities, &c. tendered him a one dollar bill on the *Washington and Warren Bank*; which the fellow, upon eyeing sharply, handed back, observing, "I can't take them are."

## NOVEL SUPERSCRIPTION.

The following superscription appeared on a letter which passed thro' the Post Office in Portland a few days since:

Swift as the dove your course pursue,  
Let thought your speed restrain,  
Until you reach Miss Lucy Daww,  
In Newfield, State of Maine.

"Right and Left."—On the walls in Liverpool, England, the following singular notice was written: *Respectable people are requested to keep to the right hand side of the foot-path, and Blackguards the left.*

An English lady at Boulogne, lately separated from her husband, has changed her religion; being resolved, as she says, "to avoid his company in this world, and the next."

## By Authority.

An Act making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated for the Military Service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, to wit:

For the pay of the army, and subsistence of officers, including the Military Academy, nine hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and seven dollars and seventy-five cents.

For subsistence, in addition to an unexpended balance on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, of twenty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and forty-five cents, two hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents.

For forage for officers, thirty-five thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For the recruiting service, in addition to an unexpended balance on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, of one thousand dollars, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, in addition to an unexpended balance on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, of eight thousand five hundred dollars, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the Purchasing Department, two hundred dollars and eighty-six cents.

For the purchase of woollens, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in advance for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For the expense of building a brick wall round the arsenal lot, on Schuylkill, and repairs of public buildings thereon, eight thousand dollars.

For Medical and Hospital Department, in addition to amount on hand, on first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, of thirteen thousand dollars, twenty thousand dollars.

For Quartermaster General's Department, two hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

For Quartermaster's supplies, transportation, mathematical instruments, books and stationery, for the Military Academy at West Point, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the contingencies of the army, ten thousand dollars.

For the National Armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the Ordnance Service, forty thousand seven hundred dollars.

For Armories, forty four thousand six hundred dollars.

For the pensions to the Revolutionary Pensioners of the United States, one million two hundred and forty eight thousand four hundred and fifty two dollars and twenty-six cents.

For the half pay pensions to widows and orphans, twenty thousand dollars.

For making surveys and carrying on the operations of the Board of Engineers, in relation to Internal Improvements, and in addition to an unexpended balance on hand twenty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For paying certain states the amount due on account of militia, in the service of the United States, during the late war, ninety-two thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents, being an amount heretofore appropriated, and which has passed to the surplus fund.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated. Provided, however, that no money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any person nor his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such persons shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: Provided, also, that nothing in this section contained, shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes received by such person to be expended in the public service; but in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent or attorney to report forthwith to the agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suits to be commenced against such delinquent or his sureties.

## H. CLAY.

Speaker House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President Senate pro tempore.

Washington, Feb. 21st, 1825.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

## Book Store.

ALLEMONG & LOCKE.

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of Books from Philadelphia, among which are the following works:

LAW.  
Laws U. States, 5 vols.  
Study of the law  
Jacob's law dictionary  
Booth on actions  
Tidd's practice  
Bradley on distresses  
Swift's evidence  
Roberts on fraud  
Jacob's law  
Hardress's reports  
Vesey's reports, 5 vols.  
Kidd on bills  
Lawyer's guide  
Toller on executions  
Schoole & Laffreys reports  
Stephen's on pleading  
Field's Blackstone  
Adams on ejectment  
"law of lien  
"of carriers  
Bingham on infancy  
Montague on lien  
Espenasse on evidence  
Beccaria on crimes  
Tomlin's Index  
Paley on agency  
Fowell on contracts  
Hickmore on lunacy  
Ingersoll's digest  
Montague on partnership  
Newland on contracts  
Kyd on awards  
Taunton's reports  
Lanlord & Tenant  
Burlansangue's law  
Long on sales  
Law of lien and carrier  
Starkie's reports  
Pleas in equity  
Archbold's practice  
"in pleading  
"in criminal pleading  
Starkie's pleading  
Maddock's chancery  
Phillip's evidence  
Hoffman's practice  
Blackstone  
Chitty's criminal law  
Moore's index  
Shepherd's touchstone  
Salkeld's reports  
Cooper's Justinian  
Roper on legacies  
Stephens on pleading.

## MEDICINE.

Thomas's domestic med.  
Swedion on syphilis  
ichne  
Hamilton on purgatives  
Armsstrong on fever  
Bull's anatomy  
Hunter on the blood  
Blackall on dropsies  
Murray's materia medica  
Paris pharmacopia  
Baillie's morbid anatomy  
Hall on disorders  
Bell on ulcers  
American dispensatory  
Saunders on the eye  
"on the ear  
Bell on wounds  
Ezay on yellow fever  
Hawship on rectum  
Duncan on consumption  
Parnell on teeth  
Cooper's surgery  
Richardson's physiology  
Hooper's dictionary  
Pharmacopia U. States  
Phillip's inquiry

## RELIGIOUS.

Buck's theological dictionary  
Marrow of the church  
Christian world  
Boston's fourfold state  
Brown's catechism  
Paley's theology  
Dodridge on regeneration  
Jenks's devotion  
Baxter's call  
Buck's works  
Chalmers's sermons  
Brown's divinity  
Blair's sermons  
Josephus's works  
Bibles  
Testaments  
Watt's hymns  
Prayer books, and various other works.

## VARIETY.

Battle's Hudibras  
Sav's political economy  
Ellis's antiquities  
Hall's ancient history  
Kennett's antiquities  
Ovid's metamorphoses  
Smith's wealth of nations  
Arts of war  
Thompson's seasons  
Classical dictionary  
Hall's communion  
Gibson's surveying  
Federalist  
Milton's works  
Junius's letters  
Marriage ceremonies  
Negotiations between  
Plutarch's lives  
Spain and U. States  
Cook's oracle  
Clarke on slavery  
Darwin's zoonomia  
Life of Cowper  
Chalmers's works  
Cowper's works  
Political economy  
Fowler's works  
Usser's dictionary  
Vieira of Louisiana  
Ossian's poems  
Italy by lady Morgan  
Scott's infancy  
France by Co.  
Reid's works  
United States and Great Britain  
Sterne's works  
Hume's essays  
Hallam's middle age  
Hume's England  
Hume's Recollections of the poets  
Europe after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle  
Gillie's Greece  
With a general assortment of school books, Greek, Latin and English; a large variety of other books; the late novels, &c. all of which they offer at the Philadelphia retail prices. A discount will be made to library companies, &c.

## Allemond & Locke

Have also on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of Goods, selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers and the public in general are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 18, 1825.

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## An Accommodation Passage.

From Salisbury to Salem, and back again.

CAN be had, in a light covered two-horse wagon, with spring-seats, which the subscriber intends running, henceforward, between Salisbury and Salem. Having contracted for carrying the U. S. mail between those places, once a week, he will be enabled to take three passengers at a time, and convey them with ease and expedition, to and from the above places, when the mail is taken—which starts from Salisbury every Friday morning, before daylight, and arrives in Salem between 3 and 4 o'clock same day; and, after the Raleigh stage arrives there, returns that night to Mr. Smoot's, about twelve or thirteen miles; and arrives in Salisbury, by way of Lexington, on Saturday, about 2 o'clock. Passengers will be taken at 25 cents per mile; baggage at the usual rate. Application for passage, can be made at the subscriber's *House of Entertainment*, in Salisbury, or at the Post Office in Salem.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1825.

## Tailoring.

THE subscriber having removed his establishment from the town of Salisbury, to Cabarrus county, six miles west of Concord, and half a mile south-east from Poplar Tent church, has prepared and opened a shop there for carrying on the *Tailoring Business*, in all its various branches; having a correspondent in the city of Philadelphia, he will receive, at short intervals, all the latest and most approved fashions from the northern cities; and will warrant his work to be executed in the most durable and workmanlike style. He solicits the custom of the citizens of Cabarrus; and assures them that his best exertions shall be devoted to their service.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Feb. 23, 1825.

## Cash Shop.

FOR sale, at the shop of the subscriber, a good, substantial *mail stage* body, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, at his coach-making shop, Salisbury.

SAM'L LANDER.

Dec. 13, 1824.

## Stick Gig, for Sale.

The subscriber has also for sale at his shop, a very good *stick gig*, almost new, with a first rate harness to it. I will also sell the gig very low. Also, one other gig, without harness, is for sale, very cheap, as above.

SAM'L LANDER.

Dec. 13, 1824.

## Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their *STORE* in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

## All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

MURPHY & BROWN.

Concord, Sept. 1824.

Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

## State of North-Carolina.

### RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

County Session, 1825. *Assapia Earle versus James H. Ferguson*: Original attachment levied on a wagon, one watch, and other articles.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State, ordered therefore that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there reply plead or demur or judgment will be entered up against him, and the property condemned accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of January, 1825.

6149

ISAAC CRATON, Clerk.

## State of North-Carolina.

### IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, No. 6 member term, 1824. *James Henson versus James Huie*: Original attachment returned levied on land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Huie, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of our court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday of February, 1825, and plead, or the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

R. SIMONTON, Clk.

Price adv. \$4.

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